(c) 'Public Order' and 'Police' being State subjects, it is for the concerned State Governments to devise various methods and take concrete steps in this regard. At the Central level, action is being taken to facilitate coordination of the anti-terrorist operations of different States and to improve flow of information useful for control of their activities among the States. Further, help is being provided to the State Governments in terms of financial assistance for modernisation of police, supply of improved weapons, deployment of para military forces etc. In certain special circumstances, financial assistance has also been given to some of the affected States over and above the on-going allocation for modernisation of police and supply *of weapons.*

(f) and (g) As per available information 1455 migrant families have registered themselves in Jammu Division during the last three years. The information regarding North-Eastern States is being obtained and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Non-Conventional Energy Sources in Rural Areas

1628. SHRI PARMESHWAR KUMAR AGARWALLA: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that only 30 per cent of rural households have access to electricity;

(b) if so, how Government propose to provide energy sources to the rest of the rural masses;

(c) whether there is any proposal to develop non-conventional energy sources in a big way; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER, MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI P.R. KUMARA-MANGALAM): (a) As per the Census of India (Housing and Amenities Paper 2 of 1993), based on 1991 Census, over 30% of households in rural areas were reported electrified.

(b) Provision of energy/electricity of homes in rural areas is the responsibility of the States/ State Electricity Boards in whose jurisdiction these areas fall. The time frame for electrification would depend upon the priority accorded to electrification in the States, factors like availability of resources for creating the required infrastructure alongwith the availability of power and demands for power from rural households.

(c) and (d) With a view to meet the energy requirements of the rural areas the Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources have initiated a wide range of schemes/programmes to generate and utilise Non-Conventional Energy Sources. These include socially oriented programmes such as installation of biogas plants, improved chulhas, biomass gasifiers, briquetting plants, solar thermal water heating systmes both domestic and industrial, solar photovoltaic energy-based rural home lighting, solar lanterns, water pumping for irrigation and village level power plants.

In addition, the Ministry is encouraging generation of grid connected power from wind energy, small hydro power, biomass combustion/bagasse-based co-generation, solar photovoltaic energy and energy from urban and industrial wastes, throughout the country. For this, higher subsidy/incentives have been announced under many major programmes of the Ministry for people living below the poverty line, members of Scheduled Castes and scheduled Tribes. The Ministry also provides higher subsidy/incentives in view of higher capital cost on account cost on account of remoteness and difficult logistics of hilly regions, Islands and North-Eastern States.

Completion of Vishnu Prayag Project in U.P.

1629. SHRIMATI MALTI SARMA:
PROF. RAM BAKHSH SINGH VARMA:

Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state: